VILLA SUIT of most novel and artis-

A VILLA SUIT NOV-ELTY. Very odd

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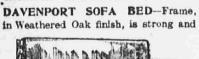
artistic frames, strongly built and with fancy pierced supports. Back and seat panels of finely woven open cane. Frames finished in a rich brown fumed Art's Finest Achievements in Furniture for Summer Homes

11.39. Rocker and Arm- 6.59 beaded glass doors. In weathered oak or polished golden finish. Special at.... 33.00

CRETONNE ROCK-ER, all over upholstered lent qual-

11.15 MISSION of strikingly

quaint design. In quartered oak, dark weathered finish; open book shelves at each end, latticed glass doors; 51 in. wide, 12 in. deep, 48 in. high. Unusual value for...... 23.45





well made. Good springs and upholstery covered in a dark green velour. Unusual value for ... 32.39

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT BOUDOIR SUITE of chaste and ele-

gant style—and in selected wood of finest graining and satin hand-rubbed [finish. bevelled French graceful supports-claw feet-glass knob handles and flawless

detail work throughout. Dresser, 44.15; Chiffonier, 26.39



polished mahogany finish. Tufted backs, spring seats, superior upholstery—covered in Verona velour or tapestry of excellent quality. Suite complete—splendid value for.....

CARPETS, RUGS AND UPHOLSTERY.

AXMINSTER CARPET-MATS—of superior quality—made of short lengths and remnants, in all desirable colorings. Sizes 3 ft. x 6 ft.; value 3.75 5.00; at.

SLIP COVERS for 5-piece suit. Slip covers made of the best quality German linen, allowing 12 yards of 50-inch linen bound with best shrunk wool binding. Superior workmanship guaranteed.

FIBRE CARPETS for summer use; white, with olive, navy or red; 38C CHINA AND JAPANESE MATTINGS with very latest novelty patterns;

inserted and inlaid designs. Special attractions are China Mattings; Ruffled MUSLIN CURTAINS, 3 yards long; deep full ruffle; plain, striped and dotted. Reg. val. 75c; special 49c. Reg. val. 98c; special 69c. Reg. val. 1.59; special 98c.

In 1818 a pattern cent in silver was issued.

the hole. This coin is now worth from

same general design made in this year, some without the hole in the centre, with

one side blank, and struck in various metals but none of the issue met with favor.

An odd pattern of cent was made in 1851.

worth about \$8.

A very line copper pattern cent was designed in 1854. The obverse showed the head of Liberty, but was not surrounded by stars. The word "Liberty" was borne by the coronet. On the reverse was a well balanced design showing the words "United States of America" around the outer edge, within a laurel wreath being the words "One Cent." This cent is worth \$2.50.

In 1855 was made one of the most beautiful pattern cents that ever came from the

ful pattern cents that ever came from the

mint. On the reverse was a flying eagle which filled nearly the whole field, sur-rounded by thirteen large stars, the date

rounded by thirteen large stars, the date underneath. On the reverse the design was the same as that of the cent of 1854. This handsome coin was made in bronze, brass, copper, nickel and alloys. The very fact that it was struck in so many metals well proved that the designers thought they at last had produced a cent which would meet with immediate and complete favor. Yet

with immediate and complete favor. Yet it was not adopted. These coins are valued

In 1864 the design that has since pre-

There were five other patterns with the

\$10 to \$15.

worth about \$8.



Settee, S.98. Rocker and Armehair, 4.79

NATURAL MAPLE DRESSER-of fine selected bird's eye maple in a satin finish. Very well made, mirror of French beveled plate. Excellent special at



WEATHERED OAK DINING CHAIRS of very desirable style. Mission type, with sturdy frame well braced. Seat of leather. A splendid special 4.80 value armchair.....



Divan-with complete wardrobe section No mechanism to get out of order. Most excellent and easiest operated bed

NEW DESIGN FOR COPPER CENT

CONGRESS MAY ORDER A CHANGE IN OUR SMALLEST COIN.

The Long List of Patterns Struck Off at the Mint Furnishes Collectors With a Favorite Hobby-Many Metals: Used-One Design for a Cent With a Hole in It.

A change in the design of the small bronze cent, which has made its appearance each year since its adoption, in 1864, is being considered by a Congressional committee, and experiments are also under way looking to the use of a new metal, either pure nickel or aluminum, to take the place copper and 5 per cent. of zinc.

of that now used, which is 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. of zinc.

The contemplated change is the outcome of the agitation in favor of new designs for I nited States coins of all denominations, not a single one of the present series the contemplate of the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of this coin for the present series of the centre of the cent for I nited States coins of all denomina-tions, not a single one of the present series seeming to meet with general favor. Expert numismatists go so far as to say that never in the history of this country has it been represented by a less artistic set of coins.

Since 1793, when the first cent was issued at the mint, down to the present day there have been made no less than 1,000 different master dies for the cent, and this despite the fact that in the last forty-two years there has been no alteration in the design.

A great many of these varieties were issued in the latter part of the eighteenth century, from 1793 to 1800, yet in 1817 there were fully seventeen different dies made. In the year 1794 there were fifty-six different varieties, all similar in design, and the majority beautiful. In fact, it was in this early period that the mint designers did their best work, the face of Liberty being noble and striking; but 1795 brought many more die changes.

In 1808 the old style of Liberty head, with flowing hair and face to the right, was superseded by a new and handsome head, with hair bound, facing to the left. This general style was followed for a few years, when the more modern and far homelier head was adopted. With the exception of the year 1815, when no cents were issued, this general style of head. with slight variations, was followed until the abandonment of the large cent in 1857. It was replaced by the smaller cent of the flying eagle design, and still later, in 1859, by the Indian head with which everybody is now familiar.

There was not a really handsome head borne by any cent issued after 1809, each succeeding year the design apparently becoming more indifferent than its predecessor, while in 1839 there appeared varieties now known to collectors by the titles of "Booby Head" and "Silly Head" cents.

It cannot be said to be the fault of the mint designers altogether that more acceptable patterns have not been adopted, for there have been submitted for inspection from time to time patterns for the cent which were apparently suitable in now at \$2.50.

A number of pattern cents were turned out by the Mint during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. The time had now come for a radical change, as the large copper cent and half cent were about to be abandoned, and much trouble was had in finding just the proper cent to take the place of the two coins. In 1858 the first of the small flying league so-called nickel cents came to light. every particular. The designers have made more than 200 varieties of pattern cents in conjunction with the 817 varieties of regular issue, and yet none of these pattern cents has been adopted by the particular Congressional committee having the matter in hand.

coins. In 1856 the first of the small flying eagle so-called nickel cents came to light, some of which got into circulation, and nowbring up to \$15 each. This pattern was adopted, and Congress on February 21, 1857, authorized the coinage of cents of this kind, immense quantities of them being coined in 1857 and 1858. At the same time Congress passed an act discontinuing the coinage of the large copper cents and half cents. The pattern cents were made in all sizes and of a great variety of metals-pure copper, copper-nickel, silver, copper-bronze, copper-silver, pure nickel, bronze, silver and zinc, brass, dull steel, copper and tin, and aluminum. The number of them coined in some cases was extremely limited, and they bring very high premiums. Some col-

lectors make a specialty of them. The first pattern cent, struck in copper, was issued in 1792, when the mint turned out a few pattern coins before commencing regular coinage the following year. This cent bore the words, "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry" on the obverse; also a head with flowing hair to the right beneath which was the date, 1792. On the reverse was "United States of America," while in an olive wreath were the word, "One Cent." Underneath was "1-100." The coin had a milled edge. It was not adopted, but is now probably worth \$25. Another pattern cent issued in this year

bore the same design, with a small plug of silver inserted in the planchet before striking. This is now known as the "silver centre cent," and a specimen is valued at \$50. There were five other pattern cents struck in 1792, every one of which is now held at a high premium. One of them showed an eagle standing upon a section of a globe. On the reverse was a circle of 78 small stars. This coin was also struck in cooper. LAMENT OF RABBI WEINBERG.

HOW RIOT CAME TO THE BETH HAMEDRASH SYNAGOGUE.

Not a Rival Matzoth Bakery the Cause, Says Though no cents were issued in the year 1815, still a pattern cent was made at the Mint. This showed a coronet head, sur-rounded by very small stars, but none was Friedman, but a Fight of the Tweeds of the Sweatshops Against the Intellectuals-Charges of Trickery Made

Rabbi Moses Weinberg's side of the row the congregation Beth Hamedrash, whose synagogue is at 70 Willett street, was told by Louis Friedman, an influential member of the congregation.

On the obverse was a small head of Liberty within a raised double circle. Outside are two separate bands of engine turning, with the date 1818. The reverse had a central piece consisting of an intricate series of circles, outside of two bands, with the words "United States of America, One Cent." It is impressible to state the value The trouble, according to the Friedman version, was by no means due entirely to the fact that the rabbi started a matzoth bakery in opposition to members of the congregation who had a monopoly on the business among the worshippers at the synagogue. Friedman tells a story of "Croker and Tweed" methods used by th sweatshop tailors and "low politicians" in the purpose of distinguishing it from a dire by the touch. The obverse bore "U.S. A., One-tenth Silver." On the reverse side was the word "Cent" at the top and the the congregation to predominate over "the intellectual scholars." As told in THE Sun on Wednesday the trouble resulted date, 1850, at the lower part of the coin, with a six leafed flower on either side of in a riot in the synagogue on Tuesday which required the presence of the reserves from the Delancey street police station.

The Beth Hamedrash was organized twenty-three years ago. It was made up entirely of young immigrants from the Pressburg school in Hungary. Its purpose was to spread the doctrines of the Talmud and the Hebrew philosophy throughout the country. The congregation or school got along well until about

An odd pattern of cene was made it issi.

This was coined in copper, nickel and white metal. On the obverse was the figure of Liberty seated, surrounded by thirteen small stars, with the date underneath. This design was about the same as that on the silver coins of larger denomination of that region. The reverse showed the "Then," said Friedman, "a lot of newthat period. The reverse showed the words "1 Cent" within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. A number of these pattern cents found their way into the hands of private persons, and a specimen new brings \$5. omers joined the congregation. Many of them were illiterate and some were tailors in the sweat shops who prided themselves on belonging to a prominent synagogue. These were taken in for the material aid to the control of the material aid. now brings \$5.

In 1853 was made a pattern cent in nickel and nickel alloys. The obverse showed a head of Liber; y, with the word "Liber; y' in the coronet, surrounded by thirteen small stars, with the date underneath. This design was about the same as that afterward adopted in the nickel three cent pieces, although, of course, there were no stars around the head on the latter coins. The reverse bore the words "One Cent" within an olive wreath. This coin is now worth about \$3.

they would give. The scholars couldn't keep up the organization alone.

"The respect of the congregation remained until lately when there was a stronger influx of the sweat shop tailors: stronger influx of the sweat shop tailors.
Often at the meetings the intelligent and intellectual members were silenced by a howling mob. We wanted lectures, and they were looking for power & la Tweed or Croker.

or Croker.

"To give the congregation a blow and crush the intellect, these shop tailors organized a sort of obstruction party. Rabbi Moses Weinberg, who is a profound scholar, known both in this country and scholar, known both in this country and Europe and a writer of a good many books on all branches of the Hebrew lore, gave a discussion on 'Aboth' every Saturday afternoon. These sweat shop tailors not alone were disorderly outside at the gate of the synagogue and disorganized the young boys who were eagerly with zest istening to the rabbi, but they also annoyed the rabbi at every meeting when his discussions were not favorable to the sweatshop tailors.

snop tatiors.

"Especially the rabbi emphatically denounced wealth gained by ill methods.

This aroused some members of the con-This aroused some members of the congregation, as a poor crea ure only a few years ago made a dirty failure and after he was whitewashed is now the owner of several houses on the Fast Side. This made a clique, especially this man and his son, a political heeler, and he and his father were agritating among the rebels and the low politicians of the congregation who

were agitating among the rebels and the low politicians of the congregation who always give a ready ear against the intellect and intelligence.

"The rabbi, a peace loving man, agreed last August to stop his lecturing publicly if his silence would keep the peace in the congregation and to devote himself entirely, not to be the phonograph of the congregation, but the 'right respondos' to different rabbis, especially those great scholars in Hungary with whom he is in constant communication and who call him the 'Crown of Israel, the great scholar.'

"To annoy the rabbi further the clique represented to the congregation a few months ago that a church in Avenue B, corner of Fifth street, is in the market, and it is a more desirable location for an intelligent congregation. The innocent, not thinking that Tweed and Croker are back of the scheme, followed blindly and agreed

thinking that Tweed and croker are back of the scheme, followed blindly and agreed to sell the old synagogue and acquire the more desirable church. The minute this was accomplished the president, a scholar of the Croker type, called a meeting, saffing:

of the Croker type, called a meeting, saying:

"Now, gentlemen, the Fifth street church has never been in the market. I used that only as a pretence, to have a chance to oust the rabbi. Now the turn is on. We have no synagogue (the place was sold for \$42,000, which was worth fully \$55,000) so let us turn out the rabbi, who hasts contract for four years, for we have the contract for the contra

rabbi considering his situation and the congregation disrupted. Finally the rabbi came to the conclusion not to depend on the congregation any more and secure for himself a business career. He embarked with partners into the matzoth business, thinking this is not Rockefeller's oil—that every man has a right to exist in this free

Here the rabbi's troubles were increased,

"Here the rabbi's troubles were increased, as he aroused the envy of some members of his congregation who made quite a fortune at the same business and who, thinking that as John D. Rockefeller has a control of oil they are entitled to have an equal monopoly on the matzoth business, and they joined the clique. The rabbi was tortured and annoyed, almost undermining his health.

"Now, as the last day of the Passover was the last feast that the congregation was to hold in the old synagogue, the rabbi deemed it wise to preach a farewell sermon—to part with the very walls within which he had expounded for so many years the thoughts of the Talinui and other Hebrew literature. Now arose the clique, banded together, with the result to make a riot, disturb the rabbi and break up the service, thinking this would put a reflection on the rabbi, whom the law recognizes as the clybrade of the synagogue, as the clybrade of the synagogue, as the clybrade of the synagogue. flection on the rabbi, whom the law recog-nizes as the only head of the synagogue.

"The rabbi asked the police to warn the disturbers as to the law, being a mis-demeanor to interfere with the service, and begged them to keep their patience, saying that those who didn't want to hear him were at there to complete their serhim were at fiberty to complete their service in the vestry. Then resulted the terrible disturbance which THE SUN told about on Wednesday."

COLN COLLECTORS.

K. E. M., Boston, Mass.—Kindly tell me if there is any premium on old copper cents dated 1827, 1832, 1839, 1840, 1852, and 1854 and three cent piece dated 1853.

They are al! worth but face value.

J. B. E. D., St. Albans, W. Va.—I have four gold pieces, octagon in shape, dated 1854, California, quarters and halves. Will you kindly tell me their

The value altogether depends upon whether they are genuine or not. Many charms of this pattern are in existence. They contain very little gold and, of course, are not worth much. If your coins are of regular issue the half dollars are worth \$1 and the quarters 75 cents if in good condition.

W F. L. Providence, R. I.—What is the value of the following coins: Gold dollars dated 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1855, \$2.50 gold pieces dated 1856, 1845, 1878 and 1888; \$3 gold pieces dated 1896, 1845, 1878 and 1888; \$3 gold pieces dated 1894, \$3 gold piece of 1895, and 1896 piece of 1877, with "S" stamped on it; 30-cent silver pieces of 1894 and 1865.

All of the gold dollars are worth \$1.75 each. The

three first named \$2.50 gold pieces are worth just their face value, but that of 1888 is worth about \$2.75. The three dollar piece is worth \$3.25. The rest of the coins are held at no premium.

G. S. B., New York.—What is the value of the United States bills of which I inclose descriptions They appear to bear no premium

Reader, Philadelphia, Par-I enclose rubbings of wo half cents dated 1808 and 1856. Have they

The 1808 half cent is worth from 10 to 20 cents. There is no premium on the last named coin.

R. DeP. C., Schenectady, N. Y.—Kindly tell me the value of the following coins: Dime of 1899 with letter "O," and a cent of 1877, somewhat worn. Also a small bronze coin about the size of a dime, thick and roughly made, of oval shape rather than round. On one side it bears the head of a man and the inscription "Constantin II." On the other side are two full length figures of men with some characters. There is no date.

There is no premium on the first mentioned coin. The 1877 cent is worth about five cents in the condition you state. The last coin is Bysantine or late Roman, third brass size. It is worth about ten cents if in good condition.

W. S., Brooklyn.—Is there any premium on flying eagle cents dated 1857 and 1858?

No. The reason for the high premium on the 1856 cent is that only a limited number were issued, whereas of the two later dates many thousands were put into circulation. W. A. W., Buffalo, N. Y.—Have the two coins of which I send rubbings an increased value? One is a 50 cent piece dated 1832, and the other is a copper taken, with the inscription of "Inde. et Lib., 1787," on the obverse and "Auctori Connec" on the other side. F. C. F., Troy N. Y.—is there any premium on a Mexican Maximilian dollar?

Mexican Maximilian dollar?
Several years ago there was quite a demand for this coin on the part of coin collectors, but this has now subsided. At that time a good spectmen was The 50 cent piece has no premium. The second coin is not a token, but a Connecticut cent, one of worth from \$3 to \$4. One is now valued at about several hundred varieties coined during the years immediately following the Revolutionary War. The inscription on the obverse means "Independence and Liberty," while that on the reverse, translated, is "By authority of Connecticut." None of

C. T., Bridgeport, Conn.—Have the following coins any increased value: Half dime of 1840, dimes of 1832, 1839, 1842, 1857 and 1877; 25 cent piece of 1838, a big cent of 1838 and one of 1863 and a five cent piece of 1858 also a 25 cent paper bill of series of 1874, gold 25 cent plece of 1856 and a piece of money which says. "Napoleon III. Empereur," bearing the word "Barre" on one side and "Empire Française, 50 Cent., 1857" on the other, with the letter "A" at the bottom:

None of the coins except the paper piece is worth more than face value. If the paper piece is in these cents is worth much more than its face value. H. H. W. Newton Highlands, Mass.—I have a number of old copper coins, and enclose a rubbing of one of them. I also have a half cent of 1107 and a three dollar gold piece of 1874. Have they any value?

The coln of which you send rubbing bears no premium. The half cent, if in very fine condition more than face value. If the paper piece is in crisp condition it is worth from 50 to 75 cents. The s worth about 50 cents. The three dollar gold last named coin is a French 50 centime piece, possessing a value equivalent to 10 cents. The letter "A" piece is worth from \$3.50 to \$3.75. F. A. C., New York.—Enclosed find coin impressions. What is their value? shows the mint at which it was struck. The coin

Your coins are French five franc pieces, Prussia relecthaler and Swiss five franc piece. They, like the two gold coins, are worth only face value. B. E. D., Brooklyn-What is the value of two quarters, both dated 1894, one marked "O" and the other "S"? Also United States fractional currency 50 cents, dated June 30, 1864? The coins are worth only face value. The paper plece is worth about 55 cents if in crisp condition.

B. W., Troy, N. Y.—Please give me the value of the following coins: Large United States cents of 1810 and 1246, copper two cent piece of 1866, large foreign peumy dated 1737 and sliver piece of the size of the ten cent piece with "Carolus III., Del Gratia, 1786." I have some large copper United States cents with dates worn off. Are they of any value?

The cent of 1810 is worth from 5 to 28 cents, accord-

hundred of the finest hats in our entire showing that have paid this penalty of beauty. Of course they are not damaged hats in any sense or they would not be here at all. They are no more hurt than they would be after a week or two of actual use, but we have decided to close them out.

lors, picking out the hats that show the

slightest sign of the strenuous three

New \$12 and \$15 Hats at \$10

weeks prior to Easter.

Naturally, the most elab orate, the richest and the most beautiful hats get the

most admiration and the

most handling. Moreover, they are precisely the hats

that show handling quickest.

We have found about one

We have been getting this ready ever since Easter. There area bout 300 hats—all new ones—in the lot, and there isn't one of them that wouldn't have gone into the \$12.50 or \$15 class two weeks ago. All the new styles are represented and all the colors you can possibly ask for.

Finest New Milan Sailors



A Post-Easter Showing of shapes and in a dozen varieties of the new Sailor shape. In black and white only. These shapes are very scarce at present and this offer is \$1.95

More New Beauties in the Famous Showing at \$5

We have the largest force of designers, improvers and millinery work-ers that has ever been organized by Made of the finest grade of Italian Milan braid, in all the fashionable turn out are—by our orders—the same

J.B.GREENHUT. PRES. .

\$25, \$30 and \$35 Hats--\$15

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

They Show Some Signs of Handling-Nothing to Compare with the Amount Clipped from Their Prices, and Hats More Beautiful Were Never Created TE have been through the Millinery Par-

Some from Paris-masterpieces from the most famous milliners of the world. Some of our own-copies of Paris models. Exquisite

creations-all of them. Many styles-new Sailors, walking hats, evening hats; trimmed with the richest ostrich plumes, clusters of aigrettes and French flowers.

All the wanted colors, and black and white.

We don't think that one hat in this lot is sufficiently mussed to make any woman think it worth while to make any changes in it. But the prices, which were \$25, \$30 and \$35, have been cut mercilessly, and you can choose from the whole beautiful one hundred at

in materials and amount of work that other stores get \$8 and \$10 for, we can't get them out fast enough to supthe demand. A new lot is placep ply the demand. A new lot is placep on sale every morning. There are 250 in Monday's contribution. If you are looking for a jaunty, effective and distinctive hat at a moderate price,

Stylish Peacock Aigrettes in all the leading shades. Large full clusters; the newest and most stylish trimming. Monday 39c

Special at \$22.50



There's no suit in New York with which to compare it in value, and we have never had a suit just like it here, so we can't tell you what its "regular" price would be. But it's a wonderfully good suit for \$22.50.

This price has been one of our strongest fields all the season, but we have never given anything better at the figure.

The materials are those which you find usually only in the highest priced suits-\$30 to \$40. They are Henrietta, chiffon Panama and imported toile in the beautiful new shades of pearl gray, Alice blue, rose, reseds and violet.

The design and trimming are new, tasteful and indescribably attractive. The suit would sell like hot cakes on its mere looks aside from any special value. This is one style out of a

yourself and friends.

Beautiful New Silks--Cheap

An underprice sale for tomorrow that thousands of women will surely welcome. These Silks ase in the best 1906 Spring and Summer patterns, colors and shades.

36-inch White Habutai - Wash 6-inch White Market Silks. Regular value 59c. 36c Monday; per yard

Printed Satin Liberties All pure silk, this season's printing. A great variety of navy polka dots the assortment; per

Yard-Wide Chiffon Taffeta - 100 pieces, 36-inch chiffon dress taffetas; all pure silk, in all the popular shades of old rose, Alice blue, gray, navy, reseda, tan, red, etc.; excellent value at the price; per yard 1.00

(Siegel Cooper Store Main Floor, Front

49c a Yard for \$1 Dress Goods.

A saving of a full half in almost every yard in the entire offering. No "back numbers" either-at this price you choose from the newest weaves in most desirable colors and shades: All Wool Broadcloths,

52-inch Mohair in popular grays, Black and White Checks and Plaids, Gray Worsted Tweeds. Also several other stylish materials

at this wonderfully low price. (Slegel Cooper Store, Main Fl., Front, 19th St.

Fashion Says "A Wash Fabric Summer."

And we have stocked our Wash Goods Section accordingly. In broadest assortment you will find all the novelties and best staples of the

per yard...

Regatta Serges—15 cases of black and white and gray and white checked and striped regatta serges; a handsome and popular fabric; looks like \$1.50 imported dress goods; per 15c (Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front,

ing to its condition. The others are worth only

face value. Coins from which the dates have been worn are rarely held at a premium, no matter what

T. T., New York—Is there any premium@on 5⁰ cent pieces dated 1810, 1813, 1819, 1822, 1828, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1837 and 18387

None of the half dollars of this period is rere

dozen at the price. Phonographs and

Talking Machines No Money Down

Payments Begin Thirty Days After Delivery Either the Edison Phonograph or the Victor Talking Machine will be sold on the above terms-certainly an easy and safe way to secure lasting entertainment and enjoyment for

Every Machine Is Fully Guaranteed

We carry in stock every model of both makes in the very latest improved forms. We have our own repair shop and expert workmen, a full stock of parts, and keep the machine in repair without delay or trouble to you. No charge for repairs arising from any defect in the machine.

Victor Talking Machines, \$17 to \$100 Edison Phonographs, \$10 to \$50 New records for both machines as fast as

with the single exception of the one coined in 1836. The 1788 cent is worth from 10 to 75 cents. The other

they come out. The list for both covers not only the entire range of music, but an indescribable variety of speeches, songs, funny stories and trick solos. Daily demonstrations in the convenient

parlors, third floor. Private rooms with telephone connection.



(Slegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, East.)

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

which, if it bears a milled edge, is worth from \$2 upward.

bore no value. It is worth about \$12. The large silver coin is a French five franc piece of Louis XVI.

They are worth from 25 cents upward if in crisp

C. S. R., New York.—Inclosed please find impression of a gold piece; is it worth more than face value? Also please state if these coins are worth more than face value: Napoleon 111, 5 centimes, dated 1864; English penny dated 1863, and English halfpenny dated 1862.

The gold coin is worth about fifteen cents more

than its face value. The others bring no premium

and is held at no premium,

W. L., Troy, N. Y.—What is the value of the two coins of which I inclose rubbings?

The gold piece is of \$10 denomination. It was not customary in the early days to put the value on United States gold coins, and indeed many of the gold coins turned out at the Mint up to 1840. J. G., Kingston, N. Y.—What is the value of a. 80 cent brown stamp, with Columbus at La Rabino? Also a 15 cent green stamp of the same set with Columbus announcing his discovery? and a 10 cent gray stamp, with Columbus presenting natives? The dates are 1482-1882. Is there any premium on a copper cent dated 1814? The first named stamp is catalogued at 40 cents, the second at 30 cents, and the third at 4 cents. There is no premium on the coin.

C.E. D., Troy, N.Y.—I have the following internal revenue stamps: \$20 conveyance, \$5 mortgage, \$5 conveyance, \$3 charter party (green), \$2.50 inland exchange, \$2 probate of will, conveyance and mortgage; \$1 lease, inland exchange and power of attorney, and \$1.50 inland exchange (blue). Have they any value? Can cellations from 1865 to 1870.

C. W. B., New Britain. Conn.—I read in THE Sux that the 1855 fiying eagle cent is worth \$6. I have three of that date, all in about the same condition, semewhat worn but plain. I inclose rubbing of one of them. Does it meet requirements?

Only the flying eagle cent of 1856 is rare, and I is worth from \$6 upward. The cents of the same Taking it forgranted that the stamps you describe are perforated, the catalogue prices are: \$2,00 cents. 15 cents, 15 cents, 12 cents, \$1, 10 cents, 15 cents, 10 pattern, dated 1857 and 1858, are numerous and L., Port Jervis, N. Y.—What is the value, if any, of the following pieces of paper currency? Twenty shillings. Province of Pennsylvania, June 18, 1764, printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall; Continental currency, \$60, dated September 20, 1778, and signed "W. Rush"; \$8 Colony of New York, dated February 16, 1771, and ninepence, Colony of New Hampshire, dated July 25, 1775.

cents, 5 cents, 8 cents, 5 cents. If imperforate some of these stamps are worth very much more; the \$2.50 inland exchange and \$2 probate of will stamps. for instance, of which you have copies, are work \$50 each. Such stamps, however, must show no marks of ever having been perforated. Certain persons have in the past tried to make imperforate stamps out of perforated issues by trimining them, but the alteration is obvious, and they thus destroy all value of their stamps.

1. W. P., Brookline, Mass.—Will you picase informed if there is any premium on gold dollars dated 1851 and 1856, gold half dollars dated 1851, and a fifteen cent black stamp, with Abraham Lincollar picture. The stamp is on the envelope but not one that is called a stamped envelope. I think they were used about 1868 or 1869.

The gold dollars are each worth \$1.75 if they are in perfect condition. Constant Reader, Brooklyn-Kindly tell me if these coins are of any value? Have another cent like first, dated 1805. The coins of which you send rubbings are an "The half-dollar gold piece is worth \$1. The Austrian copper piece of small value, an English hadipeany, a New Jersey cost and a Spielmark.

stamp to which you refer is of the 1862-66 issue. In unused condition it is catalogued at \$10, while canceled it is worth but 80 cents.

